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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/574,448

04/04/2006

Guofu Zhou

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PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS

P.O. BOX 3001

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER

LAM, VINH TANG

ART UNIT

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2629

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/574,448	Applicant(s) ZHOU ET AL.	
	Examiner VINH T. LAM	Art Unit 2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 August 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4-17 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 April 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☒ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Restriction/Election Argument

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Species 1 (Fig. 1-3) which is only consisted of Claims 1 to 3. Claim 4 directs to "...a DC part and an AC part the maximum and minimum voltages of the alternating voltages having a having a root mean square average value substantially equal to a voltage associated with an electro-optical state of the picture element ..." which is clearly readable on Species 6 (Fig. 8).
2. Applicant's election with traverse of Species 1 in the reply filed on 08/20/2008 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that there is no serious burden to examiner for restriction. This is not found persuasive because:

According to 35 U.S.C 121, if two or more independent and distinct inventions are claimed in one application, the Director may require the application to be restricted to one of the inventions.

There would be a serious burden on the examiner if restriction is not required because, for example, Claims 1-3 include Field-of-Classification search in:

359/296, 245, 252-254, 228, 462, 463, 666;

345/6, 32, 41, 48, 51, 55, 60, 82, 84, 97, 107, 204;

349/1, 74, 84, 95, 144; and

556/87, 465.

Texts search such as driving, voltage, and optical device results in thousands of applications and patents alone.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claim 1 is provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claim 1 of **Patent No. 7359108**. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because:

Instant Application 10/57448	Patent No. 7359108
1. A display device having at least one picture element having an optical switch comprising at least one first fluid and a second fluid immiscible with each other above a first support plate, the second fluid being electro-conductive or polar which display device has driving means for applying to electrodes of the optical switch voltages associated with a range of electro-optical states of the picture element between and including a first extreme state and a second extreme state said driving means providing during selection of a picture element variable	1. A display device having a viewing side and comprising: picture elements having at least one first fluid and a second fluid immiscible with each other within a space between a first transparent support plate facing the viewing side and a second support plate, the second fluid being electroconductive or polar, an intermediate substrate between the first support plate and the second

voltages to said picture element.	support plate, the intermediate substrate having a reflective surface at the side of the first support plate and being provided with at least one passage between spaces at both sides of the intermediate substrate, and an electrode arranged on the second support plate for introducing flow of the first fluid through said passage.
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The Instant Application, **10/57448**, discloses “an optical switch” and “driving means” which would be obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to recognize that Patent No. **7359108** first and second fluids can be alternated positions to vary light as an optical switch and they must be driven and selected by some driving means.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

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(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims **1** and **2** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Loxley et al. (US Patent No. 6262833)**.

Regarding Claim **1**, **Loxley et al.** teach a display device having at least one picture element having an optical switch comprising: at least one first fluid (Col. **2**, Ln. **54**) and a second fluid (Col. **2**, Ln. **54-55**) immiscible with each other above a first support plate (Col. **2**, Ln. **38-40**, Ln. **50-54**), the second fluid being electro-conductive or polar (Col. **3**, Ln. **4-6**, Table **1**) which display device has driving means for applying to electrodes of the optical switch voltages associated with a range of electro-optical states of the picture element between (Col. **1**, Ln. **58-62**) and including a first extreme state and a second extreme state said driving means providing during selection of a picture element variable voltages to said picture element (Col. **1**, Ln. **66-67**, Col. **2**, Ln. **1-4**, FIG. **1**).

Regarding Claim **2**, **Loxley et al.** teach a display device according to claim 1 comprising the fluids within a space between a first transparent support plate and a second support plate (Col. **5**, Ln. **58-68**, Col. **6**, Ln. **1-12**, FIG. **1**).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim **3** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Loxley et al. (US Patent No. 6262833)** in view of **Zimmermann (US Patent No. 6262833)**.

Regarding Claim **3**, **Loxley et al.** teach a display device according to claim 1.

However, **Loxley et al.** do not teach that the variable voltages comprise a set of alternating voltages having a mean value substantially equal to a voltage (V_i) associated with an electro-optical state of the picture element to be set.

In the same field of endeavor, **Zimmermann** teaches which the variable voltages comprise a set of alternating voltages having a mean value substantially equal to a voltage (V_i) associated with an electro-optical state of the picture element to be set (Col. **3**, Ln. **27-31**, FIG. **3**) for the benefit of having an electro-optical device that is accurately displaying and stabilizing the gray-scale of a picture element.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine **Loxley et al.** teaching of driving an electro-optical device to **Zimmermann** teaching of setting a picture element by a set of alternating voltages in order to benefit of having an electro-optical device that is accurately displaying and stabilizing the gray-scale of a picture element.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure is: Zehner et al. (US Patent 7012600).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to VINH T. LAM whose telephone number is (571)270-3704. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30-5:00) EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amare Mengistu can be reached on 571 272 1206. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/VTL/

/Amare Mengistu/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629